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(71) Applicant: ASCOM TIMEPLEX TRADING AG [CH/CH];  
Belpstrasse 37, CH-3000 Berne 14 (CH).

(72) Inventor: ROSS, Floyd, Eugene; 2020 Greyhorse Drive,  
Warrington, PA 18976 (US).

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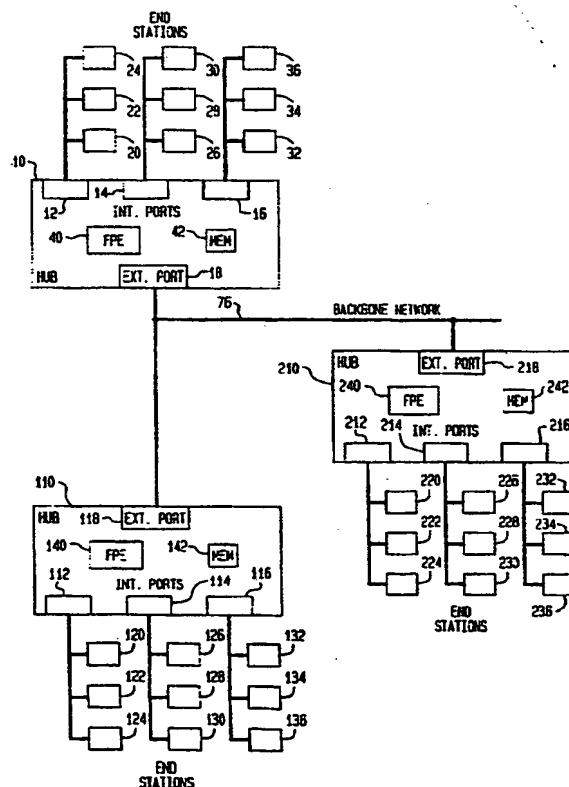
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(54) Title: HUB FOR SEGMENTED VIRTUAL LOCAL AREA NETWORK

(57) Abstract

A hub (10) for a segmented virtual local area network with shared media access has at least one internal port (12) for receiving and transmitting digital data messages within the hub and may have at least one external port (18) for receiving and transmitting digital data messages external to the hub. The hub further includes a memory (42) for storing virtual local area network (VLAN) designations for internal and external ports, means (60) for associating VLAN designations with at least one internal port and storing such VLAN designations in the memory, and means (64) for associating the stored VLAN designations with messages transmitted from any of the ports to which the VLAN designation has been assigned. Additionally, the hub includes both means (66) for identifying VLAN designations associated with messages received by or within the hub and means (68) for transmitting to any of the internal ports only messages received within the hub and having associated with them a VLAN designation which matches the stored VLAN designation assigned to the port. The hub may also have the ability to store media access control (MAC) addresses associated with ports and only send a message to a port when the destination address of the message is known to be reachable through that port.



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HUB FOR SEGMENTED VIRTUAL LOCAL AREA NETWORKField of the Invention

5 This invention relates generally to local area networks for digital data communication and, more particularly, to network hubs for local area networks with enhanced privacy and optimized use of network bandwidth.

Background of the Invention

10 A local area network (LAN) for digital data communications typically includes a plurality of network hubs interconnected by a suitable backbone transmission network. Individual hubs in a LAN may include one or  
15 more internal ports to which end stations may be connected and one or more external ports for transmitting messages from the hub to the backbone transmission network and for receiving messages for the hub from the backbone transmission network. In such a LAN, messages  
20 originating at an internal port of one hub, or at an end station connected to an internal port of such a hub, are commonly transmitted to every other hub and end station in the LAN, although typically they are addressed to only a single end station within the LAN. Message security  
25 depends upon limiting access by individual hubs and end stations to only those messages specifically addressed to them. Because all messages share the same transmission media (including the backbone network), both the number  
and the size of the messages carried by the LAN at any one time are limited by the available transmission  
30 bandwidth. If enhanced security and more efficient use of the available bandwidth are desired, it is generally necessary to rewire the LAN physically so that it includes only the smaller sub-set of hubs or end stations needed.

35 In the past, separately wired LANs have often been interconnected by so-called bridging or routing functions allowing the transfer of messages from a port or end station of a hub in one LAN to a port or end station of a

hub in another LAN. Bridges, as a minimum, examine the addresses contained by a message to accomplish the desired transfers, whereas routers provide more functionality, commonly supplying such capabilities as protocol conversions and store and forward operation. Bridging and routing functions not only tend to be complex to implement but also can potentially detract from both message security and most efficient use of transmission bandwidth.

A previous approach to enhancing message security and improving bandwidth efficiency in the context of interconnected data terminals avoided the shared transmission media of a hard wired LAN entirely and depended, instead, upon use of a switched telecommunications network as the sole interconnection medium. Such an approach is illustrated in U. S. Patent No. 4,823,338, which issued April 18, 1989, to Kenneth K. Chan et al.

In the arrangement disclosed by the Chan et al. patent, a plurality of data terminals are interconnected by a switched telecommunications network and a central processor is used as a server to control all switched actions. More specifically, each data terminal requires a separate connection, known as an "umbilical connection", to the server and the server is connected to control the appropriate telecommunications network switch or switches.

The server in the arrangement disclosed in the Chan et al. patent also keeps track of both an address and a "LAN" designation of each data terminal and permits calls to be established through the switched network only to those data terminals which not only share a "LAN" designation with the originating data terminal but also have the destination addresses for which the messages are intended. For any given message, no switching connection is established to data terminals other than those to which the message is addressed and also bear the "LAN" designation of the originating terminal, thereby

providing a relatively high degree of message security. Also, because the message needed to traverse only that portion of the telecommunications network extending from the originating terminal to the terminating terminal, message bandwidth is constrained only by transmission bandwidth made available by the portion of the network actually used. The resulting arrangement is called a "virtual LAN" because there are no fixed interconnections between its member terminals. Instead, interconnections can be established or disestablished simply by messages sent to the central server to identify members of the "virtual LAN".

Because the approach disclosed in the Chan et al. patent avoids use of shared transmission media and depends upon use of a switched telecommunications network as the sole interconnection between terminals, it is inapplicable to and will not work in the context of a conventional LAN. Moreover, the central processor used as a server not only imposes substantial overhead costs upon the system but also is vulnerable to failure in the sense that, when it fails, the whole "virtual LAN" fails. An important need for enhancing message security and improving bandwidth efficiency in more conventional LANs, dependent upon shared transmission media which may be hard wired, switched, or both, thus still remains.

#### Summary of the Invention

The present invention is a digital data communications network hub which makes possible establishment of a segmented virtual local area network (VLAN) within a larger LAN, relying upon shared transmission media to form a backbone network. Such a VLAN affords enhanced message security and more efficient use of backbone network transmission bandwidth. It does so, moreover, relatively simply and inexpensively and in a manner immune to centralized system failure.

Instead of being dependent upon a switched telecommunications network and upon a centralized processor-server, the present invention is hub oriented

and software controlled in the sense that it readily permits one or more hubs in a shared transmission media access LAN to be associated with one another on demand to form one or more segmented VLANs within a larger LAN.

5 Each VLAN so provided is made up only of those segments of the larger LAN that are specific unto itself. Bridging and routing functions are no longer needed to transfer a message from one LAN to another because VLANs may be configured or reconfigured at will within a single

10 LAN or within a network comprising multiple LANs connected by backbone networks. The present invention has the advantage of still retaining the conventional LAN activities, working environment, and access for a LAN workgroup consisting of a number of end stations that are

15 all located on the same internal port of a hub while at the same time providing the enhanced functionality of the VLAN concept in the larger context of the total network.

From one aspect of the invention, a digital data communications network hub for use in a shared

20 transmission media access LAN includes at least one internal port for receiving and transmitting messages within the hub. The hub may also include at least one external port for receiving and transmitting messages external to the hub. The hub further includes a memory

25 for storing VLAN designations for at least some of the internal and external ports, means for assigning a VLAN designation to at least one of the internal ports and storing the assigned VLAN designation in the memory, and means for associating the stored VLAN designation with

30 messages transmitted from any of the internal ports to which the stored VLAN designation has been assigned. Associating, in this sense, is intended to encompass adding the stored VLAN designation to messages originating at an internal port within the hub and

35 transmitted out of the hub by way of an external port.

Additionally, the hub includes both means for identifying VLAN designations associated with messages directed to any of the internal ports and means for

transmitting to any of the internal ports only messages received within the hub having an associated VLAN designation which matches the stored VLAN designation assigned to the port. Different internal ports may, if necessary, be assigned different VLAN designations simultaneously and any one of the internal ports may be assigned more than one VLAN designation. Both added security and enhanced bandwidth efficiency are obtained because a message is not transmitted to internal ports unless such ports bear the VLAN designation associated with the message. In other words, each message traverses only the segment or segments of a shared transmission medium which take it to internal ports which are part of the same VLAN as the port which originated the message and neither traverses nor needs to traverse any other segments. All functions may readily be software implemented in the interest of simplifying VLAN configuration and reconfiguration.

From another aspect of the invention, the hub may include means for transmitting outside the hub through an external port only messages from internal ports having associated with them a VLAN designation matching a VLAN designation associated with that external port.

From still another aspect of the invention, the digital data communication network hub's memory may also store addresses for end stations connected to any of the hub's internal ports and at least selected addresses for end stations connected to the hub through any of its external ports. A hub so equipped may include means for determining the address of each end station connected to any of its internal ports and storing the end station addresses in the memory. Likewise, means may be provided to ascertain the addresses of end stations that may be reached through specific external ports and storing those addresses in the memory as well.

A hub, from another aspect of the invention, may also include means for identifying destination addresses carried by messages received within the hub and means for

transmitting to any of the internal ports only received messages which both have a VLAN designation which matches a stored VLAN designation assigned to that particular port and carry a destination address which matches the stored address of an end station connected to the same port. Message security and shared transmission media bandwidth efficiency are thus further enhanced. Once again, functions are preferably software implemented in order to simplify VLAN configuration and reconfiguration.

From another aspect of the invention, the hub may include means for transmitting outside the hub from an external port messages having associated with them the assigned VLAN designation and originating from any of the internal ports only when the destination addresses of such transmitted messages do not match an address stored in memory of an internal port within the hub.

From yet another aspect of the invention, the hub includes means for transmitting outside the hub from an external port messages having associated with them the assigned VLAN designation and originating from any of the internal ports only when such messages do not carry destination addresses matching either the stored address of an internal port within the hub or the stored address of an end station connected to an internal port within the hub or when such messages can be reached from another external port.

From still another aspect of the invention, the hub includes means for transmitting outside the hub from an external port only messages carrying destination addresses which match addresses stored in its memory for end stations connected to the hub through such an external port or messages from internal ports whose VLAN designations match that of the external port.

The invention may be more fully understood from the following detailed description of a specific embodiment, taken in the light of the accompanying drawing and the appended claims.

#### Brief Description of the Drawing



FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a digital data communications hub in accordance with the invention having multiple end stations connected to each internal port;

5        FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a flow processing element suitable for use in the hub illustrated in FIG. 1;

10        FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing several digital data communications hubs in accordance with the invention interconnected by a backbone transmission network;

FIG. 4 illustrates the format of a typical digital data message carried by a LAN;

FIG. 5 illustrates the format of a digital data message with a VLAN designation appended;

15        FIG. 6 illustrates the format of a digital data message with a VLAN designation appended, encapsulated for transmission over a packet backbone network; and

20        FIG. 7 illustrates the format of a digital data message with a VLAN designation appended, encapsulated for transmission over an asynchronous transfer method (ATM) backbone network.

#### Detailed Description

25        FIG. 1 shows a digital data communications network hub 10 in accordance with the invention having three internal ports 12, 14, and 16 and one external port 18. Although FIG. 1 shows this specific number of ports by way of illustration, such a hub may have one or more internal ports and zero, one, or more external ports.

30        By way of illustration, each of internal ports 12, 14, and 16 of hub 10 is shown with three end stations connected to it. End stations 20, 22, and 24 are connected to internal port 12, end stations 26, 28, and 30 are connected to internal port 14, and end stations 32, 34, and 36 are connected to internal port 16. In  
35        practice, hub 10 may have zero, one, or more end stations on each of its internal ports, depending upon specific communication needs. Specific protocols used for the internal port to end station couplings are not specified

because different internal ports on the same hub may use different technologies and protocols to make appropriate end station connections.

5 Network hub 10 further includes a flow processing  
element (FPE) 40 and a local memory 42 for storing VLAN  
designations for internal ports 12, 14, and 16, media  
access control (MAC) addresses for end stations 20, 22,  
24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36, MAC addresses, when  
desired, for end stations associated with other network  
10 hubs connected to hub 10 only through external port 18,  
and VLAN designations, when desired, for external port 18  
when such VLAN designations apply to ports and end  
stations reachable through external port 18. In  
addition, hub 10 includes a control path 44 between FPE  
15 40 and memory 42, a message path 46 between FPE 40 and  
internal port 12, a message path 48 between FPE 40 and  
internal port 14, a message path 50 between FPE 40 and  
internal port 16, and a message path 52 between FPE 40  
and external port 18. FPE 40 preferably takes the form  
20 of a software controlled central processing unit (CPU),  
although hard wired logic circuitry may, of course, be  
used instead if the reconfiguration flexibility afforded  
by software is not desired or needed.

It should be noted that MAC addresses are unique  
25 designations assigned during the manufacture of MAC  
semiconductor chips for subsequent identification  
purposes. By industry convention, no two MAC chips are  
ever assigned the same MAC address designation, even if  
made by different manufacturers. In hub 10, each of end  
30 stations 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 is  
provided with a different MAC chip and thus receives its  
own distinctive and unique MAC address. End stations  
may, if desired, be provided with more than one MAC chip  
and, hence, more than one MAC address, but single  
35 addresses tend to be the norm. In addition, internal  
ports 12, 14, and 16 may be provided with MAC chips and  
thus individual MAC addresses of their own.

FIG. 2 is a symbolic block diagram of an illustrative example of FPE 40 in network hub 10, showing a control path 44 to memory 42, a message path 46 to internal port 12, a message path 48 to internal port 14, message path 50 to internal port 16, and a message path 52 to external port 18 (ports 12, 14, 16, and 18 are all shown in FIG. 1). Included within FPE 40 are a number of specific functions which may be either hardware or software implemented. One function takes the form of control means (VLAN CTL) 60 for associating VLAN designations with any or all of internal ports 12, 14, and 16 and external port 18 and storing the assigned VLAN designations in memory 42. Another function takes the form of means (MAC ADDR) 62 for determining the MAC addresses of each of end stations 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 (and the MAC addresses of each of internal ports 12, 14, and 16 if such MAC addresses exist) and storing those MAC addresses in memory 42. Means 62 may also include the ability to store in memory 42 MAC addresses of any of internal ports 12, 14, and 16 and MAC addresses of internal ports and/or end stations associated with other network hubs and connected to hub 10 only through external port 18. Because means 62 lacks direct access to the latter remote internal ports and/or end stations and hence lacks the ability to determine their MAC addresses by itself, their identity may be supplied to FPE 40 by a human operator, by local software, by a remotely located control program, or by any combination of the three.

Another function within FPE 40 takes the form of means (VLAN MSSG) 64 for associating a stored VLAN designation with each message transmitted from any of internal ports 12, 14, and 16 to which that stored VLAN designation has been assigned. Such association also connotes adding stored VLAN designations to messages originating within hub 10 and transmitted outside of hub 10 by way of external port 18. Still another function takes the form of means (VLAN IDENT) 66 for identifying

VLAN designations associated with messages received by FPE 40 within hub 10 from any of internal ports 12, 14, or 16 or from external port 18 or carried by messages received within hub 10 from external port 18.

5           Still another function within FPE 40 takes the form of means (INT MSSG CTL) 68 for transmitting from FPE 40 to any of internal ports 12, 14, or 16 only received messages (whether from external port 18 or from another of internal ports 12, 14, and 16) which have an  
10 associated VLAN designation which matches the stored VLAN designation assigned to the port and carry a destination address which matches the stored MAC address of an end station connected to that same port or the stored MAC address of that same port itself.

15           Yet another function takes the form of means (EXT MSSG CTL) 70 for transmitting outside of hub 10 via external port 18 transmitted messages from any of internal ports 12, 14, and 16 associated with the assigned VLAN designation only when such transmitted  
20 messages are not addressed to either an internal port within hub 10 or an end station connected to an internal port within hub 10. Means 70 may, in addition, transmit outside of hub 10 via external port 18 only messages addressed to an end station or port outside of hub 10  
25 when the MAC address of such end station or port is stored in memory 42.

FIG. 3 shows how a number of similar network hubs in accordance with the invention may be connected by a backbone network 76 to form a physically larger network  
30 than could be formed with a single hub. Backbone network 76 is a shared transmission medium and may include direct wire or optical fiber connections, radio connections, switched network connections, or any combination of different types of connections. The important point is  
35 that at least selected portions of backbone network 76 are shared by all messages transmitted contemporaneously from any of external ports 18, 118, and 218.

Three hubs 10, 110, and 210 are shown in FIG. 3. Hub 10 is identical to hub 10 in FIG. 1 and all components and connected end stations bear the same reference numerals as in FIG. 1. Hubs 110 and 210 are also identical to hub 10 and all components and connected end stations bear similar reference numerals in sequences beginning with 110 and 210, respectively. Specifically, hub 110 comprises internal ports 112, 114, and 116, an external port 118, a FPE 140, and a memory 142, while hub 210 comprises internal ports 212, 214, and 216, an external port 218, a FPE 240, and a memory 242.

End stations connected to internal ports 112, 114, and 116 of hub 110 are generally similar to those connected to corresponding internal ports of hub 10. Connected to internal port 114 of hub 110 are end stations 126, 128, and 130. Connected to internal port 116 of hub 110 are end stations 132, 134, and 136.

Hub 210 is similar and comprises internal ports 212, 214, and 216, an external port 218, a FPE 240, and a memory 242. Connected to internal port 212 of hub 210 are end stations 220, 222, and 224. Connected to internal port 214 of hub 210 are end stations 226, 228, and 230. Connected to internal port 216 of hub 210 are end stations 232, 234, and 236. Specific protocols used for backbone network 76 are not specified herein because different backbone links in the same network may in practice use different technologies and different protocols.

FIG. 4 illustrates the general sequential format of a typical LAN message, which includes a start field 80, a destination address (DA) field 82, a source address (SA) field 84, a message content field 86, and an end field 88. Each end station associated with network hub 10, for example, has a unique address determined by its own MAC address chip. When an end station originates a data message, its MAC address is inserted in the SA field 84 of outgoing messages. Similarly, the MAC address of an end station for which the message is intended is inserted

in the DA field 82 of that same message. The MAC address in DA field 82 is used to match the MAC address of end stations in receiving hubs and end stations to determine the end station for which the message is intended. Such internal ports as internal ports 12, 14, and 16 may themselves also have MAC addresses (e.g., for administrative purposes independent of any connected end stations). Each of such unique internal port MAC addresses would be inserted in the DA and SA fields 82 and 84 instead of end station addresses, where applicable.

The message format illustrated in FIG. 4 shows a digital data message created by, or intended for, any one of the end stations in FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 shows the same message as FIG. 4 with a VLAN designation field 90 appended preparatory to encapsulating the message for transmission out of a hub through an external port over backbone network 90.

FIGS. 6 and 7 show two different encapsulations of a message like that shown in FIG. 5 for transmission on backbone network 76, the first (FIG. 6) being for a packet backbone network and the second (FIG. 7) being for an Asynchronous Transfer Method (ATM) backbone network. In FIG. 6, the packet encapsulation includes an initial start and addressing field 92 for the backbone network and a final end field 94 for the backbone network. In FIG. 7, the ATM network encapsulation includes a plurality of fixed-length cells (only a single middle cell is shown between the first cell and the last) each having an initial ATM cell start (ACS) field 96 and a final ATM cell end (ACE) field 98. In FIG. 7, the message content field 86 extends through all cells and a final fill pattern field 100 is used to provide any necessary padding in the last cell between end field 88 and ACE cell 98. In FIG. 7, there may be any number of middle cells.

An important objective of the VLAN mechanism provided by the present invention is to allow all parts

of the network, i.e., end stations and/or internal ports of hubs, having the same VLAN designation to interchange messages solely with one another. Message exchanges between parts of the network having different VLAN designations are specifically prevented. This arrangement, in effect, allows those stations having the same VLAN designation to function as if they were part of the same LAN (i.e., as members of a virtual LAN or VLAN) separate from all other stations having different VLAN designations (i.e., belonging to different virtual LANs or VLANs). This is accomplished by associating a VLAN designation with each message, based upon the source of the message. A message may then only be delivered (1) to an end station that is connected to an internal port having a matching VLAN designation, (2) to an internal port that has a matching VLAN designation, or (3) to an external port connected to a hub having a port with a matching VLAN designation. The service thus provided is fully comparable to the services provided by a conventional LAN.

In its simplest form, the VLAN mechanism afforded by the present invention assigns a VLAN designation to any of the internal ports of a hub (i.e., any of internal ports 12, 14, and 16 of network hub 10 in FIG. 3, internal ports 112, 114, and 116 of network hub 110, and internal ports 212, 214, and 216 of hub 210). There is no requirement that the VLAN designations assigned to different internal ports be different. In general, the VLAN mechanism depends on the fact that a multiplicity of internal ports, not necessarily on the same hub, have the same VLAN designation.

The VLAN designation for each internal port is stored in the memory (MEM) portion of the hub (i.e., MEM 42 for hub 10, MEM 142 for hub 110, and MEM 242 for hub 220). Every time a message is received by a hub on an internal port, the VLAN designation of that port is then associated with the message. Association is accomplished by the flow processing element (FPE) 40, 140, or 214,

which looks up the VLAN designation in the respective one of MEMs 42, 142, or 242, based on the number of the internal port where the message originated. This type of MEM operation can easily be performed by a content  
5 addressable memory (CAM), although other memory mechanisms may be used instead. The MEM may also be used to identify the internal ports that have a VLAN designation which matches the VLAN designation associated with a message.

10 When a message received from an internal port is to be transmitted from the same hub's external port, the appropriate VLAN designation is appended (see FIG. 5) by the flow processing element (FPE), based on the internal port from which the message was received. The message is  
15 then encapsulated (see FIGS. 6 and 7) for transmission onto the backbone network 76 by the external port. A basic system in accordance with the invention also forwards the message to all other internal ports of the same hub that have a VLAN designation matching the VLAN  
20 designation of the internal port from which the message originated.

When an encapsulated message is received at the external port of a hub (10, 110, or 210), the FPE (40, 140, or 240) de-encapsulates it to recover the VLAN  
25 designation and the original message. A basic system in accordance with the invention then forwards the message to each of its internal ports that has a matching VLAN designation.

To describe the message exchanges allowed, consider  
30 the following example, in which VLAN designations (not shown in the drawing) are underlined to distinguish them from reference numerals. In FIG 3, the VLAN designations associated with hub 10, internal ports 12, 14, and 16 may be 51, 61, and 71, respectively. The VLAN designations  
35 associated with hub 110, internal ports 112, 114, and 116 may be 61, 71, and 81, respectively. The VLAN designations associated with hub 210, internal ports 212, 214, and 216 may be 71, 81, and 81, respectively. In



this example, no other internal ports have matching VLAN designations. This arrangement allows messages to be exchanged among the end stations connected to internal port 14 of hub 10 and internal port 112 of hub 110. It also allows messages to be exchanged among the end stations connected to internal port 16 of hub 10, internal port 114 of hub 110, and internal port 212 of hub 210. Similarly, it allows messages to be exchanged between the end stations attached to internal port 116 of hub 110, internal port 214 of hub 210, and internal port 216 of hub 210. If some other hub has an internal port with a VLAN designation of 51, end stations attached to it will be able to exchange messages with those attached to internal port 12 of hub 10. No other message exchanges are allowed to take place.

The FPE 40 in combination with the MEM 42 may, in accordance with various aspects of the invention, also be used to provide a number of useful functions to enhance the operation of the VLAN mechanism. Also stored in MEM 42, and associated with each of the internal ports may be the unique MAC addresses of all of the end stations that are attached to each particular internal port. These are stored so that when the FPE 40 accesses MEM 42 using the unique MAC address, MEM 42 returns the number of the internal port and the VLAN designation associated with it.

A further expansion of the capability of MEM 42 may, in accordance with other aspects of the invention, provide similar information for unique MAC addresses that belong to end stations attached to the internal ports of other hubs reachable through external port 18. This allows FPE 40 to choose between alternative external ports, or among paths that are provided by any individual external port.

In operation, when a message is received from an internal port, the FPE 40 accesses the MEM 42 in order to associate a VLAN designation with the message based on the internal port from whence it came, and in addition,

by using the unique MAC address in the DA field 82 of the message, learns if the end station with the unique address matching that DA is located on one of the internal ports of the hub, and if so, which internal port and the VLAN designation of that internal port. Possible results include the following:

1. The end station with that DA is located on the internal port from whence the message originated. In this instance, no further action need be taken by the FPE as the message should already have been received by the proper end station.

2. The end station with that DA is located on one of the other internal ports on the same hub and the VLAN designation associated with the message by the FPE matches that of the internal port on which that end station is located. In this instance, the FPE forwards the message to the appropriate internal port. It is not necessary to append the VLAN designation to the message as internal association with the hub is sufficient. If the VLAN designation associated with the message does not match that of the internal port on which the end station with the DA is located, then the FPE discards the message.

3. The end station with that DA is not located on one of the other internal ports on the same hub. In this instance, the message with the VLAN designation appended is encapsulated in the appropriate format by the FPE and forwarded to the external port for transmission on the backbone network.

In the event (not shown) that there is more than one external port in a network hub, the appropriately encapsulated message may be forwarded to all of such external ports for transmission on multiple backbone networks, or in still more sophisticated systems, the FPE (40, 140, or 240) in conjunction with the MEM (42, 142, or 242) may be used to establish on which of the available backbone networks the encapsulated message should be forwarded, based on either the VLAN designation

associated with the message, the value of the DA field contained in the message, or both.

When an encapsulated message is received from the backbone by the hub at its external port, the encapsulated message is de-encapsulated to obtain the VLAN designation and the original message content. The FPE (40, 140, or 240) then accesses the MEM (42, 142, or 242) to determine the appropriate action based on the VLAN designation and the unique address in the DA field 82 of the message. If the end station with that DA is found to be on one of the internal ports of the hub and the VLAN designation associated with the message matches that of the internal port on which that end station is located, then the FPE (40, 140, or 240) forwards the message to that internal port. Otherwise, the FPE (40, 140, or 240) discards the message.

Note that the procedures describe above may be used to ensure that a message is only forwarded to the specific segment of the network where the end station with the unique address matching the DA is located. This offers a number of features, including the following:

1. The bandwidth capacity of a particular backbone network segment or of a particular internal port is only used for the transmission of messages that are indeed intended for an end station that can be reached by that backbone network segment or internal port.

2. A security feature is provided in that messages are never transmitted over a backbone network segment when the end station to which it is addressed is local to the hub, never forwarded to an internal port that does not have a VLAN designation that matches the VLAN designation that is associated with the message, and never forwarded to an internal port that does not have the end station with the unique address that matches the DA.

The former feature avoids wasting the available bandwidth, while the latter enhances the value of the

VLAN principle by adding security equivalent to that offered by a conventional LAN.

A number of enhancements of the VLAN mechanism may be used to provide additional capabilities. One  
5 enhancement may also associate a VLAN designation, or series of VLAN designations, with an external port. A message originating from one of the end stations on one of the internal ports is only forwarded to an external port for transmission over the backbone network by the  
10 FPE 40 when the VLAN designation associated with the message matched a VLAN designation associated with the external port. This feature of the VLAN may be used to limit and control traffic on the backbone transmission network.

15 Another enhancement is provided by allowing an internal port to have multiple VLAN designations assigned to it. Thus, a message originating from one of the end stations attached to that internal port may have more than one VLAN designation associated with it by the FPE.  
20 In this instance, all of the operations described elsewhere herein are the same as they have already been described except that the VLAN designation associated with the message is interpreted as a series of VLAN designations and a match is achieved when any one of the  
25 VLAN designations match. With this enhancement, the VLAN designation as shown appended to the message for transmission on the backbone network (see FIG. 5) is actually a series of VLAN designations. In simple operation, the message is forwarded to all internal ports  
30 that have a VLAN designation that matches one of the VLAN designations associated with the message. In enhanced operation, the message is forwarded to the specific internal port that has the end station with the unique address that matches the DA of the message when one of  
35 that internal port's VLAN designations matches one of the VLAN designations associated with the message.

Examples of the message exchanges allowed using the preceding enhancement include the following: In FIG. 3,

the VLAN designations associated with internal port 12 of hub 10 may be 51, 61 and 71, the VLAN designations associated with internal port 112 of hub 110 may be 61 and 81, while the VLAN designations associated with internal port 212 of hub 210 may be 71 and 81. End stations connected to these three internal ports, internal port 12 of hub 10, internal port 112 of hub 110, and internal port 212 of hub 210, are all able to exchange messages with one another. If some other internal port has a VLAN designation of 51, end stations connected to it may exchange messages with those connected to internal port 12 of hub 10. If some other internal port has a VLAN designation of 61, end stations connected to it may exchange messages with those connected to internal port 12 of hub 10 and internal port 112 of hub 110. If some other internal port has a VLAN designation of 71, end stations connected to it may exchange messages with those connected to internal port 112 of hub 110 and internal port 212 of hub 210. If some other internal port has a VLAN designation of 81, end stations connected to it may exchange messages with those connected to internal port 112 of hub 110 and internal port 212 of hub 210. Finally, if some other internal port has only a VLAN designation of 91, end stations connected to it will not be able to exchange messages with those connected to any of internal ports 12, 112, or 212.

Another enhancement is provided by allowing each of the ports themselves to have a separate VLAN designation that is different from the VLAN designation that becomes associated with messages that originate from the end stations connected to the internal port. This enhancement requires that an internal port signal the FPE (40, 140, or 240) along with each message to differentiate between messages that originate in the internal port and messages that originate in one of the connected end stations. This enhancement does not have any effect on exchanges of messages between end stations

connected to these internal ports. Instead, it provides a VLAN designation that may be uniquely associated with all management information either directed at the ports or exchanged between internal ports. This VLAN  
5 designation may have special rules of use and may be associated with messages from end stations that have a special management status.

What is claimed is:

1. A digital data communications network hub (10) for controlling the transmission of messages to internal and external ports and to any end stations connected to the internal and external ports, where only the external ports are connectible to hubs other than the hub, characterized by the combination of:
  - n internal ports (12, 14, 16) for receiving and transmitting messages within the hub, where n is an integer greater than zero;
  - m external ports (18) for receiving and transmitting messages external to the hub, where m is an integer greater than zero;
  - memory means (42) for storing virtual local area network (VLAN) designations for at least some of the internal ports and for storing media access control (MAC) addresses of the internal ports;
  - means (60) for assigning a VLAN designation to at least one of the internal ports and storing the assigned VLAN designation in the memory means;
  - means (64) for associating the stored VLAN designation with messages transmitted from any of the internal ports to which the stored VLAN designation has been assigned;
  - means (66) for identifying VLAN designations associated with messages received by any of the ports; and
  - means (68) for transmitting to any of the internal ports only messages received within the hub which have an associated VLAN designation which matches the stored VLAN designation assigned to those particular ports.
2. The network hub of claim 1 further characterized by the combination of:
  - means (60) for storing in the memory means VLAN designations for at least some of the external ports; and
  - means (70) for transmitting outside of the hub from any of the external ports only messages having

associated with them VLAN designations which match a VLAN designation stored in the memory means and associated with such external ports.

3. The network hub of claim 1 further  
5 characterized by:

means (62) for determining the MAC address of each end station connected to any of the internal ports and storing the MAC addresses thus obtained in the memory means; and in which:

10 the memory means also stores MAC addresses for end stations including end stations connected to any of the internal ports;

the means for identifying VLAN designations also identifies destination addresses carried by messages  
15 received within the hub;

and the means for transmitting transmits to any of the internal ports only received messages which have an associated VLAN designation which matches the stored VLAN designation assigned to that particular port and  
20 carry a destination address which matches the stored MAC address of one of the end stations connected to the same port.

4. The network hub of claim 3 in which at least one of the internal ports is assigned at least a first  
25 VLAN designation for messages addressed to end stations to which it is connected and at least a second VLAN designation for messages addressed to it rather than to end stations to which it is connected.

5. The network hub of claim 3 further  
30 characterized by:

means (70) for transmitting outside the hub from the external ports messages which have associated with them the assigned VLAN designation and which  
originate from any of the internal ports only when such  
35 transmitted messages are addressed to neither an internal port within the hub nor an end station connected to an internal port within the hub.



6. The network hub of claim 3 further characterized by the combination of:

means (60) for storing in the memory means VLAN designations for at least some of the external ports; and

5 means (70) for transmitting outside of the hub from any of the external ports only messages having associated with them VLAN designations which match a VLAN designation stored in the memory means and associated with such external ports.

10 7. The network hub of claim 3 further characterized by the combination of:

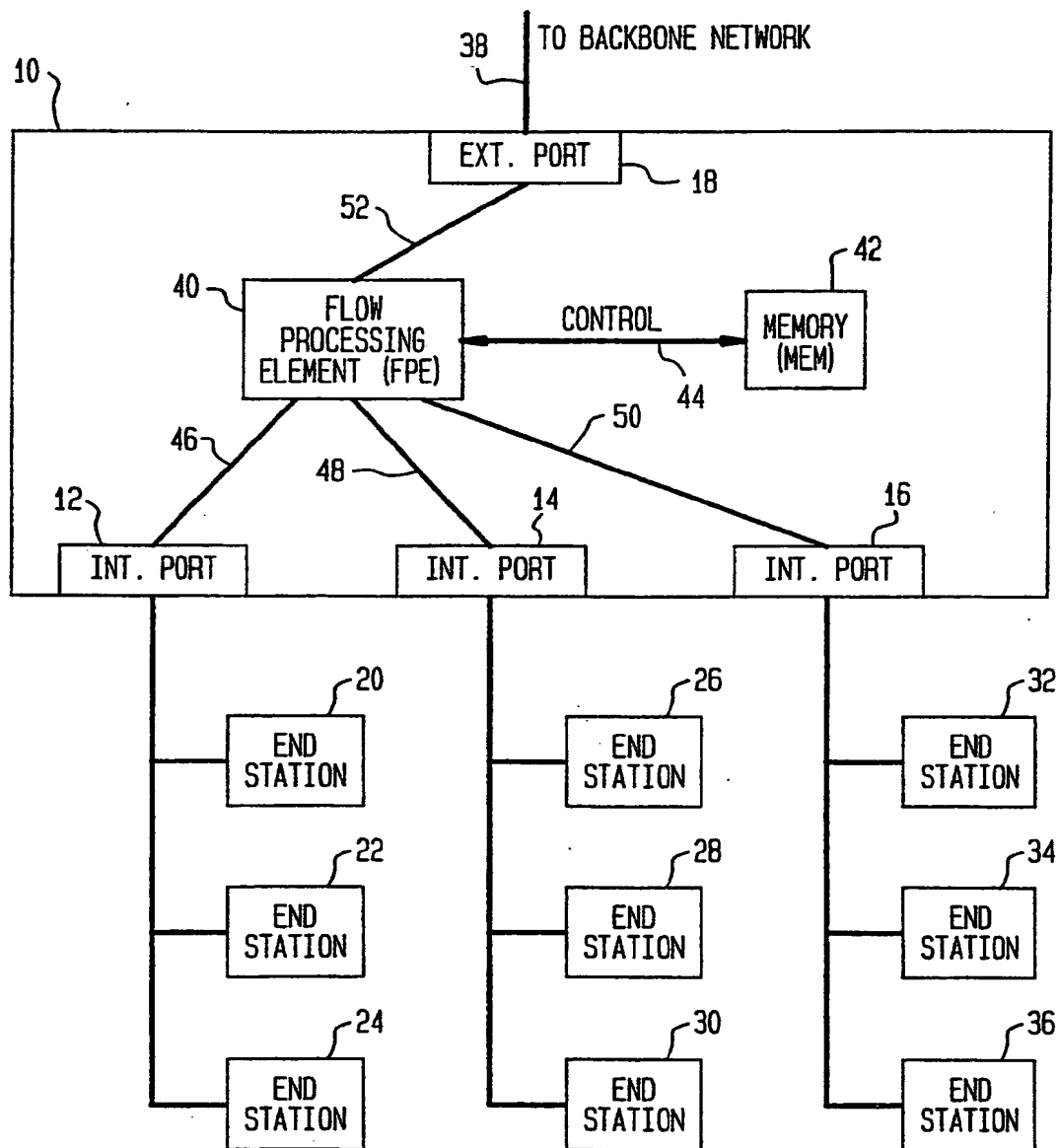
means (62) for storing in the memory means MAC addresses for at least some of any end stations connected to the hub only through the external ports and VLAN

15 designations for at least some of the external ports; and

means (70) for transmitting outside the hub from any of the external ports messages originating from any of the internal ports only to an end station whose MAC address is stored in the memory means or, if the  
20 addressed end station's MAC address is not stored in the memory means, then only through an external port having a VLAN designation matching the VLAN designation of the internal port at which the messages originate.

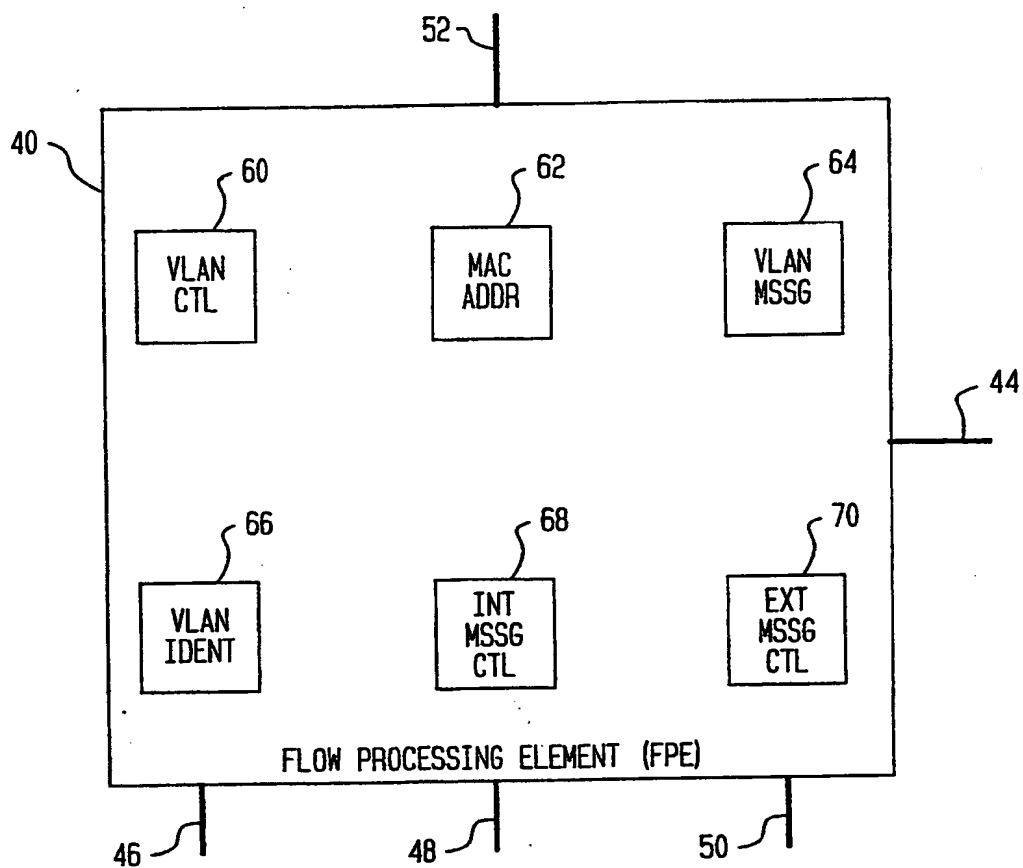
1/4

FIG. 1



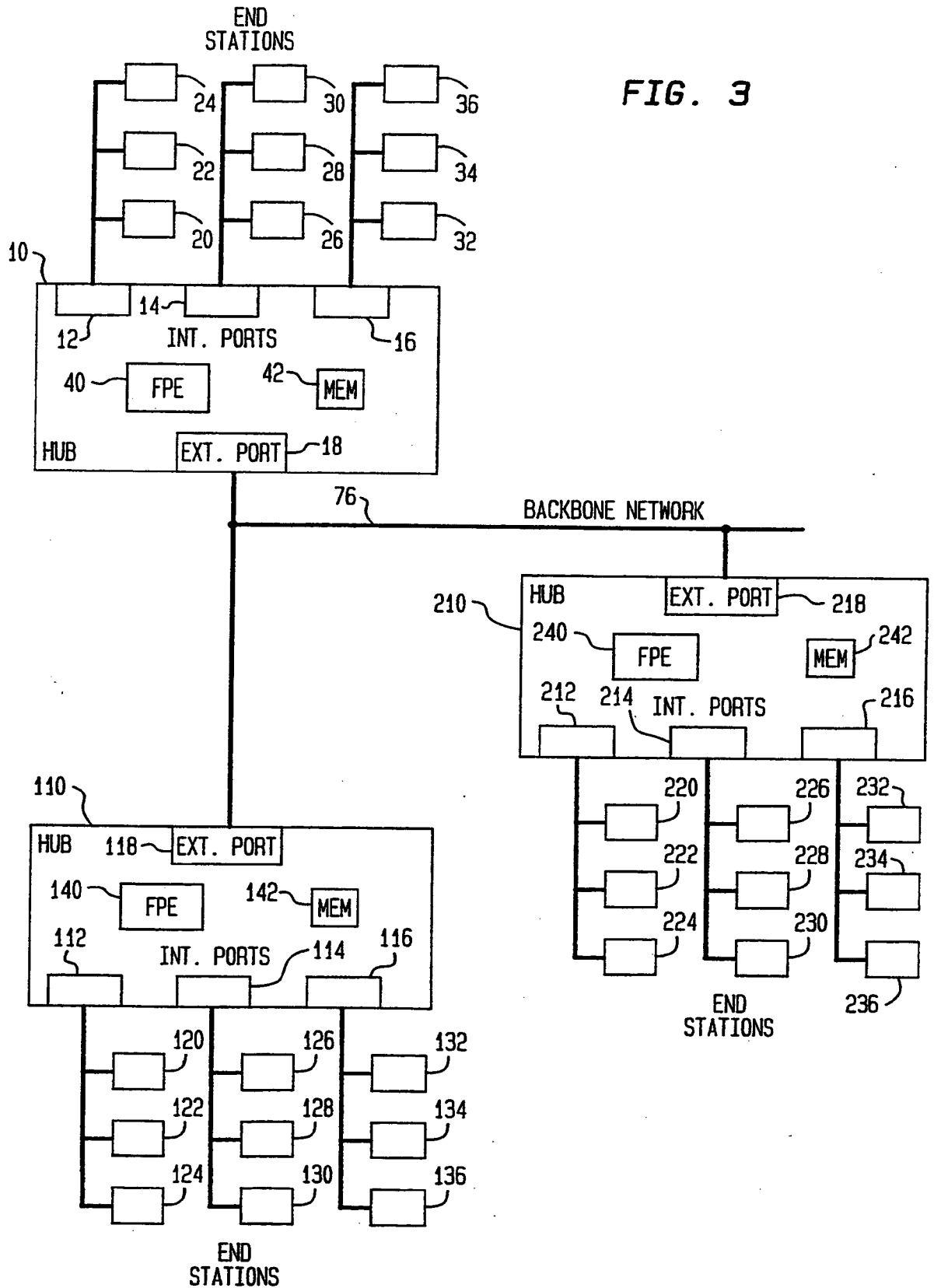
2/4

FIG. 2



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FIG. 3



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FIG. 4

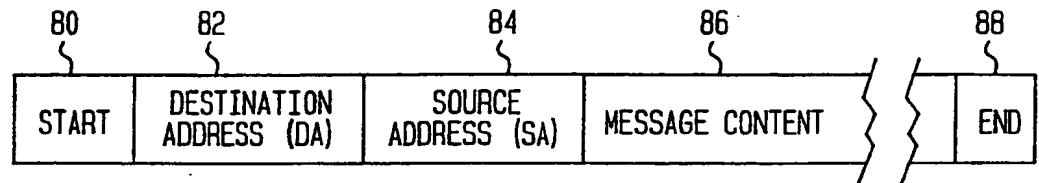


FIG. 5

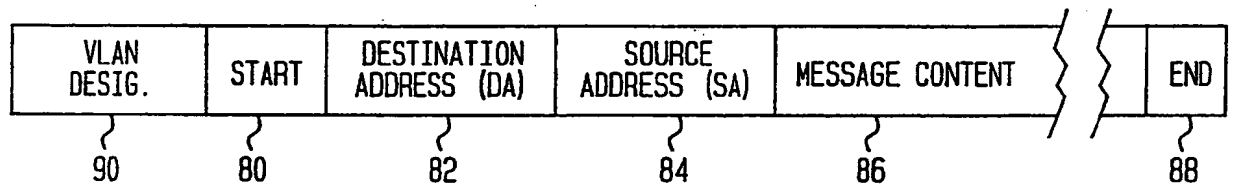


FIG. 6

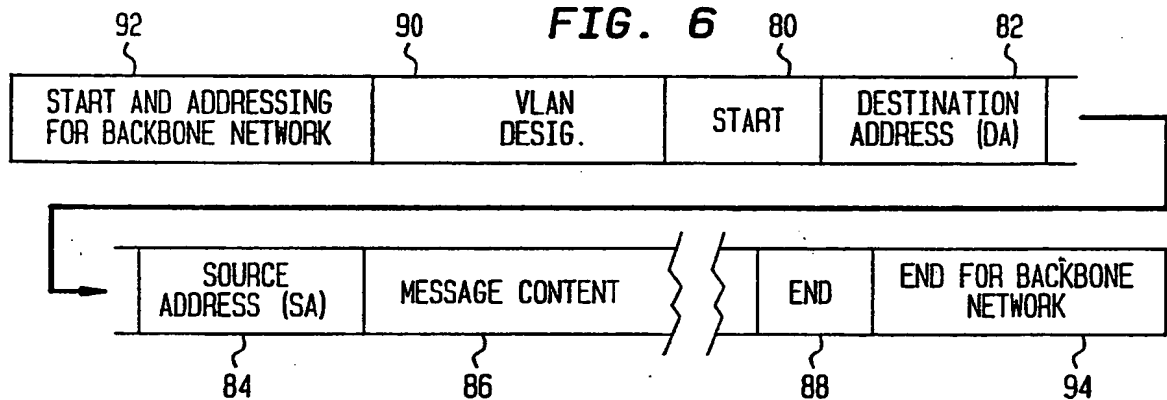
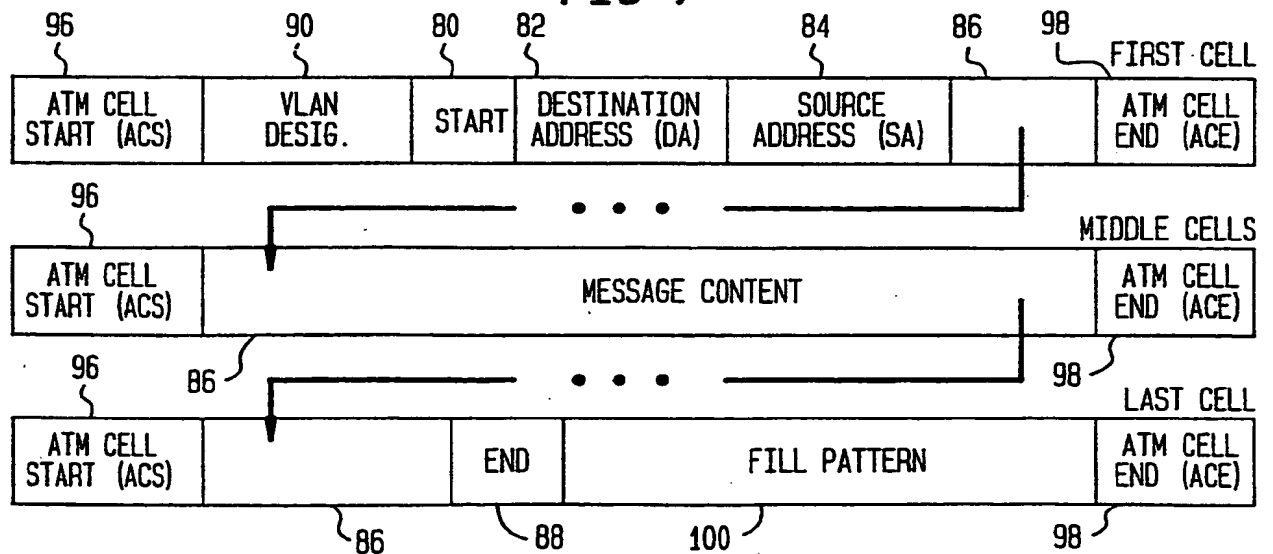


FIG 7



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 94/00185

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
 IPC 5 H04L12/18 H04L12/46

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO,A,92 13410 (DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION) 6 August 1992 see the whole document ----	1-7
A	EP,A,0 361 649 (DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION) 4 April 1990 see column 2, line 22 - column 3, line 4 see column 4, line 14 - line 29 see column 6, line 16 - line 45 see figures 1,2 ----	1-7
A	EP,A,0 302 646 (AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY) 8 February 1989 cited in the application see the whole document -----	1-7

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 October 1994

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
 Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Goossens, A

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Information on patent family members

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PCT/IB 94/00185

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